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NEW HUMAN PARASITES

Stamnosoma armatum Tanabe, 1922.—Certain species of Japanese fresh water fish of the family Cyprinidae are infested with a cercaria which is located in the scales, tail, subcutaneous connective tissue, and viscera. The natural final hosts are stated to be the bird and the cat; dogs, rabbits, rats, and mice also became infested with the adult stage when the cercarial stage was fed to them. The worm becomes fully mature in about a week after feeding. By experiments upon himself the author also proved that the parasite may develop in the human intestine. He states that the egg of this fluke is so similar to that of *Clonorchis sinensis* that in fecal examinations it would seem difficult to distinguish between the two. Tanabe considers that this worm belongs not only to a new species but to a new genus. No description is given in the abstract. (Jour. Kyoto Med. Soc. [Japanese text] 19, No. 3; April, 1922; abstract in Japan Med. World, 2: 263-264, Sept. 15, 1922.)

Rhabditis foecalis Watanabe, 1922.—In one of two cases of human infection with Rhabditis in Japan studied by Watanabe, a new species was found. No description is given in the abstract (Japanese Jour. Gastro-enterol., [Japanese text] 21, No. 2; March, 1922; abstract in Japan Med. World, 2: 261, Sept. 15, 1922).

Euparyphium jassyense León and Ciurea, 1922.—Flukes found in the stools of a patient of Persian origin, 45 years old, at Jassy, Roumania, proved to belong to a new species. An intermittent and irregular diarrhea in this case was cured by treatment with thymol. The flukes measure about 5.5 to 7.5 mm. in length and resemble somewhat *Echinostomum ilocanum* but with certain differences. The new species differs from other known species of Euparyphium particularly in the location of the testes in the anterior half of the body and in the size of the eggs. It is described in detail and a drawing accompanies the description. (C. R. soc. biol., 87: 262-264, 1 fig.; 24 juin, 1922.)

Spirochaeta bilio-hemoglobinuriae Blanchard and Lefrou, 1922.—A spirochete, inoculable into guinea-pigs, was isolated from the blood of a patient suffering from specific blackwater fever (bilious hemoglobinuric fever) in the colonial hospital of Brazzaville. The organisms were discovered in blood drawn on the fourth day of the disease, subjected to the triple centrifugation process of Martin, Leboeuf and Roubaud. They measure 6 to 9 μ long by 0.1 to 0.2 μ broad and show three or four undulations. Inoculated guinea-pigs almost invariably died from the resultant infection. Spirochetes were recovered from their blood at various times between the first and seventh days after inoculation. An important difference between the symptoms shown by guinea-pigs inoculated with these spirochetes and those inoculated with spirochetes from cases of infective jaundice and yellow fever, is that the former do not become icteric; the cardinal symptom is hemoglobinuria. (C. R. acad. sci., 175: 602-604.)

Dibothriocephalus minor Cholodkovsky, 1916.—A member of an expedition sent from Russia to Transbaikalia passed after treatment a tapeworm, which appeared to be of a new species. The strobila was about 10 cm. long, greatest breadth 6 mm. The uterus, apparent 3 cm. from the scolex had an irregular sac-like outline instead of the characteristic rosette arrangement of the uterus of *D. latus*. The eggs were oval, measuring 70 by 40 μ . (J. Russe de Zool., 1: 235-237, 1 pl., 6 figs.) [An old item, just coming to light since the war; based on a review in Trop. Dis. Bull.]